Ortega Unpopular—His Arrest and the Circumstances Attending His Imprisonment—Bitterness of the Government Against Him—Shetch of His Military Failures, &c.

FRENRILLO, State of Zacatecae, Mexico, }
Jan. 19, 1887.

At the hour of my leaving Durango I wrote to you of the arrest of Jesus Gonzalez Ortega, whose claims to the Mexican Presidency have attracted so much attention. It appears that he reached Zacatecas on the 7th of January with the determination to make a bold effort to rouse the country to arms in his favor, and, if possible, reate a revolution which might overthrow the power of President Juarez. He had with him a number of procistions, printed in Brownsville, Toxas, or some part of United States. These he in part distributed; but bee the movement was fully on foot he attempted to plist Governor Auza, of Zacatecas, in his favor. The ernor was his warm personal friend and compadre d also related to him by marriage. Ortega's efforts to fuce Auza into his plans were useless. Auza had an m that his plans were wild and impracticable; that xico was entirely devoted to the constitutional govent, as represented by President Juarez, and that he ga) would find not the slightest support even in upon which he placed the most reliance. He

(Oriega) would find not the slightest support even in the State upon which he placed the most reliance. He told him that it was his duty to arrest him, and accordingly did so. The arrest was performed very quietly and without any commotion, there being not a single effort made in behalf of the prisoner. In fact it is my observation that it is hard to discover a man in Mexico who supports Ortega's claims to the Presidency, or who speaks well of his official career. I have conversed with many of his personal friends who, however much friendship they entertain for him, pronounce him entirely unft for any responsible position either in civil or military life. Even two days since I was told by one of his warm friends that Ortega's course when the French invaded Zacatecas was perfectly ruinous to the State, and that his management prevented any united action against the enemy. He at that time gave goerila commissions which used up every element of warfare that the State contained, without damaging the enemy a particle.

After the arrest he, with ex-Governor Paton, of Durango,—his only adherent of note—was started on the road to Durango, to be delivered up to the general government. News of the arrest, however, being received by the President, he ordered General Arcé, with a cavally force of three hundred men, to intercept the guard of the prisoner and convey Ortega to Sau Luis Potosi, which dily the government will soon reach. General Arce intercepted the guard at a distance of about twenty-five intercepted the guard at a distance of about twenty-five intercept the presence and convey Ortega to Sau Luis Potosi, which dily the government will soon reach. General Arce intercepted the guard at a distance of about twenty-five intercept the presence and reached Sen, a village within eighteen leagues of Zacatecas, on the 16th January, and on the 17th instant proceeded on his route to San Luis Potosi, advising the Minister of War that he should avoid all the large towns and cities, taking a road which will leave Zacatecas t

will probably reach the destined point about the 23d or 24th of the present month.

The feeling against him by the government is very bitter, and I think they are disposed to deal very severely with him. At all events, he will not be allowed to disturb the coming elections, which will be ordered immediately upon the arrival of President Juarez in Mexico. So soon as the condition of the country and the military service will permit, a court martial will be ordered and Ortega will have his trial as a deserter from the liberal army. Many charges, it is considered, may be brought against him, many more than the world outside of Mexico is aware of. To Ortega are attributed many of the disasters to the liberal cause in the late struggle against the French. The government of Mexico has heretofore had too much national pride to state to the world all that it considers Ortega guilty of. If the trial be published it may be of much interest in connection with the history of the French intervention. In a short return of the public life of Ortega, as it is understood by President Juarez and his Ministers, you will be able to judge of the points upon which a court will touch:—

In the earlier days of the war for the constitution Or-

In the earlier days of the war for the constitution Ortega became Governor of Zacatecas, accidentally, from
the fight of the regularly elected governor of the State,
and soon after marched with 1,500 men to asset Santos
Begoliado, then engaged in the second siege of Guadalajara, under the constitution. Degoliado, through the
foreign ministers, was tampering with the liberal cause,
and, having been displaced by the government, Ortega,
who, to give him some military grade, had been made a
general, was appointed to the command of the forces,
and continued the siege, assisted by Zaragoza. The latter
was, however, in every respect the man of the hour; and
a on Guadalajara fell. For this victory, however, Ortega
took the credit, as commander-in-chief, and reaped the
giory in the eyes of the people, as will be seen. When the
esnatilutional government was established in Mexico in
1861, Ortega become Minister of War for a few months, but
it is here considered that his rule was the most disastrous
and corrupt of any that ever has been known in Mexico.
Unable longer to hold the novition from his bud manage.

men again of the regularly sleeded governor of the State, and soon acting marked with 1,000 ment on sustainates and and soon acting the marked with 1,000 ment on sustainates and particularly active the foreign ministers, was tampering with the liment cause, and, having bean displaced by the government, Orteas, and continued the siere, assisted by Zaragoza. The latter was, however, in every respect the man of she hour; and was a supported to the command of the foreign and continued the siere, assisted by Zaragoza. The latter was, however, in every respect the man of she hour; and government was established in Martin 1,000 ment of the holy search, and continued the siere, assisted by Zaragoza. The latter was the continued of the secupy it as night with a sufficient force to pour down a heavy fire the next morning upon the French troops in the city, and thus operate in conjunction with Zaragoza, who was to attack from another quarter. Oriega cocupied the hill with as many troops as he could crowd upon it, irrespective of military order, and guarded upon it, irrespective of military order the hill, driving Ortega in confusion; and the public voice only remembering the siege of Gundaigiars, called Ortega to the command of the toropa to defend Puebla, despite the better judgment of the government, which was doubtful of his zemources was very lavish of them. He wasted his supplies and munitions, without making an effort to replace them when an excellent opportunity offered. The money sent to him by the government, from time to time, was changed into goid ounces and appropriated to his own uses to the destriment of the service. The defence of the city, instead of being conducted by him, was rather the result of the individual soloris of each commanding officer, who received no general orders from headquarters. Had it not been for Ortega the available force at the end of the two months' siege—11,000 men—would have cut through the thin Prench line and, escaping to Mexico, would there have made another bold stand for the country. This was the desire of most of the leading officers. After being made a prisoner of war at Puebla, Ortega escaped with several whar of what officers at Ortigab. Much of the gold which he had be entrusted to General Llave and other efficers. This gold was the cause of Llave's desth; for his secort, to obtain it, attacked a prisoner of war at Puebla, Ortega escaped with several what he would come to their reliefs with the four houseand the would come to their r

# STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

A WANT OF FIRE BELIE IN RICHMOND COUNTY, -A standeng complaint prevails at the want of fire belie in the everal villages of Staten Island. Hardly a night passes that one or more fires do not occur, without hardly any that one or more fires do not occur, without hardly any person being aware of the facts for several days afterwards. Although at a small expense fire belie could be easily established, still it seems that the worthy supervisors think of nothing and care less in giving so commendable an object their attention. There is a well organized fire department, together with an efficient free police, at present on the Island, but their services, although always in restinces, are seldom called upon chiefly ewing to the above cause. It is often wondered that the insurance companies have so long overlooked that matter; but it is to be hoped, even now, that the wishes of the people of Staten Island will be at least accorded to in this respectable the proper authorities.

Junean Own a Wavensatt.—In the New Orlans the seam, recently, the young lady whe goes into the forms des put too much pomatum on her halt. When she stooped to let the Mexican iton jump over her, as at the spectage, and bit of her waterfall. Hits Louiso, strick the beast with her whip and recovered the lost

### CUBA.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana on the 27th ultimo, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser Albert will please accept our thanks for prompt delivery of our despatches and files.

### OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The United States Steamer Lancaster-French Transports en Route-Miscellaneous Intelli-gence-Commercial News, &c. HAYANA, Feb. 27, 1867.

The American schooner James Wyman, Captain Nelson, from Nassau, N. P., on the 18th, arrived here on the 16th, and sailed on the 21st instant with a supply of naval stores, &c., for the Lancaster. In consideration of the exceptionality of the case, the schooner was concome and go without entry or clearance, and free of all

On Sunday, the 24th, we had the arrival of two large On Sunday, the 24th, we had the arrival of two large French vessels-of-war. One was the Bayard (a big four-decker of the olden times), commanded by M. Lefevre, thirty-four days out from Cherbourg, and bound to Vera Cruz to carry back as many of the French troops to their homes as she can, having room enough, it is said, for three thousand men. The other was the Lyon, transport, commandant Bullett, with six hundred and fifty troops on board and seven days out from Vera Cruz, bound to France via Martinique. There appears to be a great deal of sickness on board. One or more transports are hourly expected from Vera Cruz. As the troops are not allowed to leave the vessels their arrival is not of the slightest benefit to this town. One Yankee gunboat spends more for cigars and other creature comforts than one-half of all the French transports together. There are of these about twenty-five to arrive

gunboat spends more for cigars and other creature comforts than one-half of all the French transports together. There are of these about twenty-five to arrive
still.

On Friday last, the 22d inst., the United States steamer
Corwin, Commander Platt, steamed out of the harbor at
seven A. M., to make the necessary soundings near the
beach and a practical survey of the coast between the
Morro Castie and the creek or cove of Marianao, in order
to select the most convenient point to fix the cable's
end. The weather being good it was a pleasant trip to
the land party invited. Soundings were accordingly
made in the winding of San Lazaro, in front of Carmelo,
and at the iniet of Marianao. To any novice Carmelo
seemed to be the best spot, owing to its easy slope of
coral sand; but the more scientific and practical of the
party will be the best judges of that. The whole party
partock of an excellent breakfast on board, a la fourchete, and when the Corwin anchored at Marianao a venerable old fisherman boarded her and informed Commander Platt (whose galiantry on the occasion has not
been exaggerated by the party on board) that he (the fisherman) was the "Sexundo Alcalde de mar." and wished
to know "what all that meant." He was duly informed
that they were all busy in the establishment of a submarine telegraphic cable, and although he could not
exactly comprehend the meaning he immediately returned to the shore to apprize the people of the small
hamlet near is sort of water-balliff). When the Corwin
returned to the harber the band on beard the Spanish
frigate Gerona, as we passed, struck up Yankee Doodle
and housted the starry flag at the top, in hour of Washingtion's birthday. Herewith you have the result of the
scentific part of the survey. Mr. John Neninger, representative of the Company, gave a dinner party in the
evening, in celebration of the day.

Among the presant sojourners here are two very
wealthy Italian noblemen, Prioce Doria and Duke Grazieli, of Rome, who are travelling for pleasure and a

## VENEZUELA.

## OUR HAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Expedition from Colombia Against Venezuela—French Man-of-War at Laguayra—French Claims to be Enforced—The Bolivar Returned. &c.

HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1867.

By the English steamer Mersey, from St. Thomas and

By the English steamer Mersey, from St. Thomas and Porto Ricc on the 19th inst., we have received news from Laguayra to the 6th inst.

Maracabo has been the scene of another revolutionary movement. General Capo, with some four hundred men, attempted to surprise the place, and a determined fight took place in the streets with the forces of the State of Zulia. The result was averse to him, for he was killed and his men dispersed.

It appears that the expedition of General Capo against Maracaibo was organized in Colombian territory. The cause of the revolt was attributed to the form of government of Zulia.

Maracaibo was organized in Colombian territory. The cause of the revoit was attributed to the form of government of Zulia.

The difficulties which existed in Carabobo were about being terminated. A provisional government was formed, composed of Generals H. Lopez, F. Montague and L. Rivas.

The merchants of Laguayra had facilitated to the general government sufficient resources, under easy terms, to meet the current expenses and remunerations due to the widows and orphans, invalids and resired officers of the army. The opinion was that the government, by following its present policy, was not likely to be again plunged into financial difficulties.

It was feared when the Freuch ship-of-war D'Estaing appeared off the port of Laguayra that the loan instalment due in Fobruary would be enforced. But the French Legation had no objection to afford some respite, in consideration of the many reverses with which the government had to contend. Some people thought that the object of her coming there was to exact the fulfillment of a clause in the treaty, whereby part of the import duties were ceded, as even a portion of the public income, at least until the loan was totally redermed.

In order that the approaching sesembly of the national Legislature should take effect, the Minister for the Interior had issued a circular to the Presidents of the different States exciting them to give every possible facility to the members for that purpose. The government as well as the people looked forward to that meeting with anxiety for the solution of important meeting with a facility to the members to that purpose. The government as well as the people looked forward to that meeting with anxiety for the solution of important meeting with anxiety for the solution of important meeting with a facility of the magnitude of the department.

After many preliminary efforts made in Trinidad by t

disposal, which offer the Gevernor could not of could accept with any degree of propriety, a formal order delivery was served upon Captain Feters, with a notificion that the amount due to him and the crew, from list of December to the 22d ultime, would be paid the crew sent to London, for account of the governme The Governor then sent a barge to the Bolivar to but the crew on shore while the officers remained on boa and afterwards proceeded himself to the steamer, acceptanied by his secretary, to deliver her over to the C sul. The latter then advised General Arriens to of the Maparari to give a saidet to the Governor the mont the flag was hoisted on board the Bolivar, and receive her, all of which was affected in perfect order.

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

### OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the Indian War Against the Engregress of the Indian War Against the Eng-ilsh-Belize in Danger-A United States Gunbout from Havana to Ald the British-An Indian Challenge to the Redcoats-Origin of the Trouble-The Mexican Boundary

Question, &c. The English schooner Venice, Captain Peters, from Belize, Honduras, on the 12th instant, arrives here late

on the evening of the 22d instant with the mails from Honduras for the West Indies and Europe.

According to reliable information the ostensible object of the Venice coming to this port was to communicate with the English Consul General for the urgent necessity Belize, to prevent the disasters which it was feared would occur within a very few days after the sailing of the Venice. The Consul not having any British war ships within communication, applied to the American Consul for one of our gunboats now in harbor. This, I

prisoners regained their liberty. But the consequences have been seen; the Indians were encouraged to go turther.

Before closing I ought to speak of another little affair which occurred recently at a piace called Indian Church. The Indians sent word to the "master" of the locality to say that unless the "boundary money" was immediately remitted, they would within eight days come there themselves to demand the payment thereof. The inhabitants immediately made the necessary preparations to await the vusit; but the time having expired when the threat was to be carried out the guard was sent home, and the people quietly returned to their occupations. Three days later, however, while they were all in the fields, the Indians appeared at an early hour of the morning, sil in marching order, and having formed in file defied the red men. There was a watchman at Indian Church, who, as he saw the Indians approaching, fired, and killed one of them. The Indians then scattered about the town, killing and stearing as they went along, and took away some prisoners, tied, whom they afterwards released. The Indians carried off a large number of cattle. Some of the people at the first slarm attempted to escape and jumped into the river, but were fired at, and several of the fugitives were killed, while others escaped by land to Belize. The overseer of the locality got up a few volunteers, numbering fifteen men, to pursue the Indians, but the force was insufficient to do anything effectually.

Here the story ends. It may as well form a part of the never ending "muddle of Mexico."

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The Financial Troubles in Boston-Excitement Among the Bulls and Bears-How Some of the Bank Cashlers do Basiness-Demands of the Lowell and Lawrence Working Girls for a Ten Hour Law-The Liquor Question-Constitutional Amoud-

ment, dec.

Bosros, March 3, 1867.

There has been considerable of a trembling in financial and business circles here during the past day or two, and even now there is a general feeling of distrust owards some of the oldest and probably staunchest houses in the country. All through the week until Friday afternoon the brokers had manifested much joy at the success of their operations; but when Saturday morning came the news was whispered about that Mellen, Ward & Co., bankers, had gone under, and that their downfall would earry many to ruin with them. It appears now, but was not known before, that this firm directed the management of the Copper Falla, Huron, and several other fancy stocks, which have of late commanded high prices but which are now away down. The following comparative statement will snow the extent and rapidity of the decline in these inflated enterprises when their bogus character became known on Satur-

The excitement and distrust caused by the falure of Mellen, Ward & Co., was considerably increased by the almost simultaneous amountement of the falure of several houses in New York. The chief sufferen by the Boston fallure are believed to be the State and Kattonal banks in this city, and the National Bank of Newton, although there are other institutions as well as mimerous firms and individuals who will probably be effected in anything but a pleasant way. The chief Adams of the Adams Express Company is said to be among the individual sufferers, having put in or leaned \$20,000 in cash only a day of two previous to the pricking of the bubble. The Newton Bank, it appears, suffered to such a extent as to be obliged to take preliminary steps towards winding up its affairs, and the State Bank foressorme \$600,000, and the Second National Bank \$125,000. What appears to be the most reliable statements are these —That Mellen, Ward & Co. had a loan at the Merchant's Bank for \$600,000, for which they had given as collateral security gold certificates to the amount of \$500,000. Mellen, Ward & Co. arranged to transfer this ioan from the merchants to the State Bank gave M. W. & Co. a certified cheek of \$600,000 to not certificates were duly deposited in the State Bank, using the same collateral. The cashier of the State Bank. Subsequently the cashier of the State Bank gave M. W. & Co. a certified check of \$600,000 to not certificates were duly deposited in the State Bank. Subsequently the cashier of the State Bank carried the derintenate to the Sob-Troasury, and was told that they were all right, and he gave his individual receive for inom. The next morning to

the State Bank presented the receipt, but the cashier at the Custom House had in the meantime been removed, but his balances were all right, with no more gold or certificates than belonged to the Sub-Treasury, and the "receipt" was therefore only recognized as being valueless, and this, with the signature of a discharged Custom House clerk, is all that the State Bank has to show for its \$600,000 certified check. The bank claims that the cashier violated positive instructions in certifying the check and that as it had some time ago declined to go into the certifying check arrangement with other banks, and had given due and proper notice of its refusal, it cannot now be held to pay this check of \$600,000. Its certainly will not be paid until the end of considerable litigation. C. H. Smith is the name of the unwise cashier of the State Bank. He had been in the bank several years, and had been cashier about a year, and his reputation had always been good. Julius F. Hartwell is the discharged official from the Custom House alluded to. The firm of Mellen, Ward & Co. was a comparatively now one, and the members are young men. They have operated havely in gold and copper stocks, and for some time have been hard up for money. The senior of the firm was in New Tork on Friday. The Newton Bank was organized in 1864, and its capital stock was \$150,000.

stocks, and for some time have been hard up for money. The senior of the firm was in New Tork on Friday. The Newton Bank was organized in 1864, and its capital stock was \$150,000.

The question of the hours of labor is one which is still uppermost in the minds of the middling classes of Massachusetts. It is not confined to the men aione, but the preity factory operatives of Lowell and Lawrence have taken the matter into their delicate hands, and are determined to make the Legislature accode to their demands and enact just such a law as will protect them. The corporations by which these women are employed are unquestionably anything but humane towards them if their statements before the legislature committee are correct. One of them, a Miss Kenohan, who has presided at some of the operatives mass meetings in Lowell, has said, in giving an account of the condition of the operatives, that she knew of sixty and in some cases of seventy five persons boarding in one small hours. There were also instances where operatives had been discharged for acting in favor of a ten hour law, and many are thus prevented from taking an active part in the movement through fear of losing their places. Out of two hundred and dity in the room where she worked she had obtained the names of two hundred and twenty-four to a pelition for a ten hour law, and they were sustained in their course by the people of Lowell generally. One of the Lawrence operatives told the committee that they lost much time in consequence of sickness. When they get through work at night it is so late and they are so tired that they don't care to go out to take the fresh air. Such statements as these, and others of a kindred nature, have had the effect to create considerable of a sympathetic feeling among the members of the Legislature, and it is understood that their investigations hereafter will include a personal visit to the mills in Lowell and Lawrence, and if the charges made against the corporations are well founded a bilt will be reported guaranteeing prot

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with the rank of captain, to be appointed by the major general commanding the division. The brigade staff is to consist of an adjutant general, who shall be chief of saff; an inspector, an engineer, a judge advocate and a sur, eon, each ranking as mujor; an ordnance officer, a quartermaster, a commissioned upon appointment of the brigatine outeral, and an ad-de-camp with the rank of captain and an aid-de-camp with the rank of captain and an aid-de-camp with the rank of captain and an aid-de-camp with the rank of first leutemant, is to be added to the regimental staff.

RETRICTION OF RETRIES.

The system adopted by the various company organizations of instructing recruits in the school of the soldier by squads presents many objectionable restures, which a uniformity of drill on the part of regimental officers commands to the seventy-first regiment, has introduced a system of instruction which, no doubt, will be generally followed by other commands in posting recruits in the duties of a soldier. Colonel Farmede assembles the recruits of the several companies comprising his command, and forming them into a regimental recruit class, superintends their instruction, assisted by one time officer and his instituants. These drills are beid weekly, and the duy divided among the company officers that every line officer of the regiment has an opportunity of officialing alternately. The object sought to be attained is uniformity of instruction, and to better enable the company to make progress in the movements, manual, &c. The ledea is a good one. The want of uniformity of instruction on the part of officers drilling recruit squade is officially staff and military pride the observance of which alone can perfect a command in discipline and make it the machine, the want of uniformity of minimal and to seeks to accomplish.

The felt wing of the regiment, company and divisions; advance in line of battle; change of front, forward, and to seeks to accomplish.

The several evolutions were very well renered. Lieutenant Affords and

regiment, or some regiment in the Third brigade, a very irregular course of proceedings, and one which should be discountenanced. The following are a portion of the mavements executed by the wings on the above occasion:—By the right of companies to the front; marching by right flash; close column by division, facing left; form line facing rear from close column by division; close column by division change direction by the right flash; deploy column; double column of fours; by companies into line; form line facing rear; form line facing left; double column at haif distance; firing by file during deployments; by the right of companies to the rear into column. The loadings and firings by battalion, rank and companies were excellent. Heatenant Heary B, Smith, of company F, has been appointed Adjutant of the resiment. At a recent election in company A, Geo. 8, Burger was chosen first Lieutenant, vice Mandeville, resigned.

worthy, and should meet with every encouragement. It is the first step of the kind to perpetuate the memory of our oldest warrier.

PHERT ENGINEERY, HAWRINS' ZOLAYER.

By general orders the Fourth battalion drill of this dashing regiment, Colonel Hawkins, is announced for this week. The new company organizing under command of Captain Marshall is progressing finely. Company C, Captain Webster, announce an exhibition drill at the State Arsonal to morrow evening. Frederick Kochers has been commissioned Captain, and Wimbertham, Second Lieutenant in this regiment.

ENSERTHAMSOUS FIRMS.

On dits that Brigader General Aspinwall and staff contemplate giving a grand civic and military file at the Armory of the Twenty-second regiment, in Fourteenth street, some time on or about the list April ensuing.

Vacancies exist in the office of Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventio-first regiment, Colonel Parmele; the Adjutancy of the First regiment of cavalry, Colonel Brinker; and Adjutancy of the Eleventh regiment, Colonol Maidhof. None but competent officers should be appointed. The Sixth regiment, Colonel Mason, having completed its battalion drills, the usual company and squad drills commence this week, and continue until the close of indeed of the contemplate of the Forty-seventh regiment band was given at the Turner Hall, Meserole street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening last.

icad. Ladies who do not boast of the rounced proportions so famed at Athens mean to try Hebe, Diana and other characters remarkable for legs if not for shoulders.

The American colony in Paris will give their grand ball on the 22d of February, at the Louvre, in bonor of the great Washington. The French papers have been full of American entertainments this winter. They have even volunteered a description of the "Virginia Reel," which is gaining great favor. The truth is that the French acknowledge there is more real fun and amusement in American home circles than in the official receptions we have had to undergo as yet. It has become a matter of head for not to leave one's chateau lift the opening of Parliament, or, if left, not to stop in Paris till she Empress has inaugurated her petit landis, when other national diversions and unceremonious parties are started.

A new color caliad amaranthe is worn for carriage full drees. It looks remarkably well under gaslight in velvet over white stain understrains. This is the greatest novelty, as also light fawn crape, over which blue beetles and other brilliant insects crawl among the ruddy autumn leaves. I do not advise this unless a very brilliant white underskirt relieve the tan impression left by so negative a color, the effect is, however, extremely distinguel. The idea among the queens of the demi-monds is the cuttle fish tunic "in pleaver," of which it is probable Victor Hugo did not dream when he wrote the "Tollers of the Sea." This tunic is made of shimmering green sath, out in numerous long stripes, to represent claws, worn on talle trains powdered over with sliver; and the next idea is a pearl gray sath empire, under a scarlet velvet tunic trimmed with vine leaves; it is later they call "bacchanale."

Grapes and vintage promise to be great features next spring; the prettiest bonuets are at present nothing but vine leaves, with gills tendrils here and there; for it is in frail woman's nature ever to cling to something that glitters.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALEGED ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Thomas Pinn, a young man residing at High Bridge, was arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having burglariously entered the residence of Charles A. Cheesebrough, at 180th street and Tenth avenue, on the morning of the 1st inst. Finn was seen to enter the house by a man named Conway, who, suspecting that Finn had no legitimate business on the premises, told his wife to stand at the front gate while he entered the house through the back kitchen door. As soon as he entered the house Finn ran out through the front door and escaped from Mrs. Conway. He secreted himself in a house near by, and was there arrested by a sergaant of the thirty-second precinct. Finn was held to answer in default of \$4,000 bail.

Young Brorra.—John Brady, John McDermott, Robert Smillen, James Huster and John Sales, young lade, the clidest of whom is not more than sixteen years of age, were arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday, charged by Patrick Brady, of 126 West Twenty-seventh street, the father of the first named lad, with the theft of a number of a bank notes amounting in all to \$220. Mr. Brady kept the money in a bureau drawer, and on the 27th ult his son stole the money and divided it among the other boys. The money was all spent when the boys were arrested. Brady admitted his guilt, but the other had nothing to say in regard to the matter. They were held to answer in default of \$2,000 bail each.

Car Preprezers.—A "mob" of pickpockets, four in number, eptered a West street rail car yesterday afternoon for the purpose of plundering the passengers. When the car was near Liberty street Mr. John Howes, of 268 Greenwich street, attempted to leave, whereupon one of the "operators," named Thomas Barclay, stepped

When the car was near Liberty street Mr. John Howes, of 308 Greenwich street, attempted to leave, whereupon one of the "operators," named Thomas Barclay, stepped in front of him and impeded his progress by blocking up the passage way. The confederates of Barclay then commenced pushing and jostling Mr. Howes, and as he left the car officer Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, observing what was going on, shouted "Look out for your pockets." At that moment the thieves started to run away, and Mr. Howes discovered that a wallet, containing \$54, had been abstracted from his pantaloons pocket. All the nimble-Ingered gentry except Barclay made their escape. He was arrested and directly afterwards the wallet and contents atolen from Mr. Howes were found on the pavement. Barclay was taken before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs for trial. His accomplices are known and will be arrested.

will be arrested.

ARREST OF A CLERK ON A CHARGE OF ROBBING HE EMPLOYERS.—For two or three months past Ethan W. Rass
has been employed as eleck for Mosers. Bosworth, White
& Helcher, doing business at No. 255 Canal street. Bass
came highly recommended to the first who had every

LAUNCH AT GREENPORT, L. I.—On the 28d ult there was launched at the yard of Ketcham, Smith & Co., Greesport, L. L., a fine schooner of 248 tons, carpen-ters' measurement, named the Almira Wooley. In regard to beauty of model and general style of workmangard to beauty of model and general style of workman-ship she is superior to any vessel over before launched at that place. Her dimensions are 98 feet keel (116 feet in length over all), 28 feet beam and 8½ feet depth of hold. She is to be commanded by Captain George Y. King, of the above place, and will be engaged in the general consting business. The same firm are also build-ing at their yard a schooner of about the same size and dimensions as the Amirat Wooley for Captain Wm. H. Case, late of the schooner J. B. Allen, two yachts of 30 tons each, and are rebuilding the schooner John N. Genia.

A Model. Mayor.—"Quilp" advertises himself as a candidate for the Mayoratty of Pensacola, Fla., and says he is in fayor of abolishing all taxes and sustaining the city government by voluntary contributions. It had been mistakenly inferred from his abstemions habits that he was opposed to the use of ardent spirits. On the contrary, he proposes that everybody who votes for him shall drink as much as they please at their own expense. He approves of shinplasters as useful on account of the hole-y condition of the city pavements; is in favor of building houses for the night watch and insists on their steeping six hours and enjoying themselves ander penalty of removal if they do not.

parents, No. 200 Feb. 200 of clock.

DIMAS.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, March 3, Gerradde Stavikes, only child of Henry and Sarah M. Ditmas, aged 1 year, I months and 11 days. The funeral will take place from the recidence of her parents, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

FERRES.—On Sunday, March 3, JEANNIE, Infant

tives and friends are invited to attend.

FERER.—On Sunday. March 3, JEANNE, infant daughter of Warren Ferris.

The fr ends of the family are invited to attend the feneral services, to be held at the residence of her father, No. 124 West Forty-second street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

GEARING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, of consumption, Thomas Graning, Jr., eldest son of Thomas and Lydia Gearing, aged 24 years and 10 mouths.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his father, No. 69 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further nection.

and relatives are invited to attend without further netices.

Hyde.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, March 3, Gomman K. Hyde, aged 49 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Toesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 43 Lawrence street, Brooklyn.

Emankly.—On Monday, March 4, John F., son of David and hargaret Kanachy, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 196 West Twenty-seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

David and hargaret Keanely, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 196 west Iwenty-seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Cork papers please copy.

Kurers.—On Saturday, March 2, Mart Parsmson, wife of Fr. Kuster, and only daughter of Charles Peterson, aged 18 years, 9 months and 6 days.

Egg Harbor (N. J.) and Cheago papers please copy.

Moora.—At St Augustine, Florida, February 27, Miss Alace H. Mooka, in the 27th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Momphis for interment.

MOULTON, —On Friday, March 1, Mrs. ELIZ E. MOULTON, widow of Henry Moutton, Esq.

The friends and those of her late husband are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next, at ten o'clock, from Mrs. Mallard's, Factory-ville, S. L.

McCarthy.—On Monday, March 4, Mrs. McCarthy, the beloved wife of John McCarthy, a native of the parish of Columkill, county Langford, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also herbrother, Thymas Columb, are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two c'clock, from her late residence, No. 112 West Eighteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

McDonocou, aged 32 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 302. Third arenue, corner Pifty-third street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one c'clock.

Rornscut.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, March 3, Marin Rusprecht, aged 8 months.

Shoonvara.—On Sunday, March 3, Damoran, wife of John B. Sigonneau, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 302. Third arenue, corner Pifty-third street, this day (Tuesday) afternoon, at one c'clock.

Rornscut.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, March 4, Marin Flast Public Hermitian and Frances & Suck, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are inspectively of the family are in